PARKITES FROM NOME

Frank Dailey and Simon Frazer Arrived Yesterday.

PAY STREAKS SCARCE

THREE DIVIDENDS TO BE PAID THIS WEEK.

Frank Daily, brother of Siperin. tendent M. J. Dailey of the Silver King mine, and Simon Frazer, the latter a nephew of David Keith, arrived from Cape Nome yesterday, having left on

WYOMING GOLD CAMP.

Great Eastern University Developing Mining Courses.

Boston, Mass., Sept. 1.—This week a party of young men are working in and about the coal minese of Pennsylvania. Busy as they are, they are not miners, but a party of Harvard students under one of their instructors, studying practical mining operations. The demand for competent mining engineers has increased of late years to such an extent that the great eastern university is devoting special attention to this department of engineering.

The mining department of Harvard is a branch of the Lawrence scientific school, of which Professor Nathaniel S. Shaler is dean, and is in charge of the same and that the work that has already been done its starting up this warting up the provided that has already been done its starting up this warting up they are to such a the supprising that every confidence is felt in its future possibilities.

W. J. Gray came up yesterday morning for the purpose of putting up the new hoist on the Comstock, up Thaynes' canyon. Superintendent Hickey has suspended sinking until such time as the new machinery is put in place, which will not be long. The foundation is now in, timbers framed, and everything in readiness for rapid work. Meanwhile, brick, machinery, etc., are going up every day.

Ore Shipments.

is a branch of the Lawrence scientific school. of which Professor Nathaniel S. Shaler is dean, and is in charge of Henry Lloyd Smythe, Harvard, A. B., '33, C. E., '85, professor of mining. An-other indication of the attention which Harvard is giving to mining engineer ing was the securing of George S. Ray mer as instructor in mining. Mr. Ray mer, after seventeen years of practica

atory.

Where once the pitchers and the fielders stood is now the huge concrete foundation for a ten-stamp mill. The former cage will contain a complete ore-dressing plant, including besides the ten-stamp mill the following ma-Crusher, Hartz mountain jigs. collum jigs, hydraulic sizers, grinding mill, bumping table, frue vanners, süme-belts, buddles, amalgamating pan, settler, rotary pump, clean-up

pan and automatic sampler.

In the new wing will be the smelting works, consisting of a lead and copper stack furnace, reverberating roasting furnace, revolving roasting cylinder, smelting and sas furnaces, root-blower

ting and gas furnaces, root-blower assaying furnaces, the south part of the new wing also be an assaying office, which consist of muffle and crucible aces and complete aparatus for ashing and analyzing ores and minerals analyzing ores and minerals and analyzing ores and minerals an and assaying furnaces.

In the south part of the new wing will also be an assaying office, which furnaces and complete aparatus for assaying and analyzing ores and miner-

which arise. exploring, with sampling and the principles of exploitation; the metallurgy of Iron and steel; the metallurgy of copper, nickel, lead, zinc and the minor etals; ore dressing, concentration and nilling, with the wet methods of ore reatment; metal and coal mining and treatment; metal and coal mining and their exploitation; metallurgical chem-istry, including the analysis of ores and metals, and the more advanced course of the analysis of metals, fuels, slags and refractory materials. Instruction in the course is given by means of lectures, work in the two practical laratories and by reading and excur

It is the intention of Harvard univer

sity to send out in the future as well sity to send out in the future as well trained mining engineers as can be produced, and in pursuance of this plan rigid examinations will be held and a high standard required of students graduated from this course.

It is only of late years that Harvard university has re-entered the field of engineering, but the growth has been phenomenal, and the new mining department is only one of a number of features of the work which is being developed.

day. (Reno Journal.)

Good Work Being Done at Gold Hill,
Carbon County.

(Special Correspondence.)
Cheyenne, Wyo., Sept. 6.—The Wyoming Development & Transportation company held its annual meeting in Company held its annual meeting in Cherch Hills in Mining Company held its annual meeting in Cherch Hills in Mining Company held its annual meeting in Cherch Hills in Mining Company has already hauled fourteen and a half tons of ore from its mine on Granite hill to the new smelter. The rock carries free gold, galena, silver and a high, percentage of copper. The ore will run well over \$100 a ton.

Ore Shipments.

Ì	Following are the shipments	of	ore
	from the Mackintosh sampler	for	the
	past week:		
	Silver King	1,400	,000
	Daly-West		
	Anchor Consolidated	282	.000
	Ontario	125	,000
	Loring Bros. Consolidated	100	,000
į	California Consolidated	11	,000

Total number of pounds...3,293,000 Mining Notes.

R. D. McDonald came in from Bing-nam yesterday and registered at the Julien.

Challis Messenger: The dredge at

In the gold and silver mill and the smelting works practical experience in operating the machinery, furnaces, etc. will be afforded, as well as opportunities for practical assaying.

The idea of the mining courses of the department of mining and metallurgy is to give the best theoretical instruction, side by side with practical experience, for the students will furnish all labor in the Simpkins laboratory; so that when employed in mines they will know just how the work should be done and be able to meet the difficulties which arise.

To push the work from now the consulting the weather sets in and stops operations.

Needles Cor. Los Angeles Herald: Mat R. Ritchie, amalgamator, and, J. H. Hughes, engineer, at the Homestake mine and mill, came down the river and landed at Needles Tuesday. The Homestake is the property of the Nevada & New England Mining company and promises to be one of the best mines along the Colorado river. The mill is entirely new and has only made a trial run, and is now closed down for two months awaiting the company as having a first class twenty-increase. to push the work from now till cold weather sets in and stops operations.

company as having a first class twentystamp mill, well erected and located,
and he confidently expects that when
the mill starts up there will be some
very flattering returns.

If you wish to cure scrofula or salt
rheum permanently, take Hood's Sarsaparilla. It expels all impurities from
the blood the blood

Warning to the Public.

Before buying Buckeye Mining com-pany stock, verify same by telephoning he secretary, No. 598. There are thou-ernds of shares of filegally issued stock BUCKEYE MINING COMPANY.

M'KINLEY SAYS SILVER

(Continued from page 1.)

partment is only one of a number of features of the work which is being developed.

NORTHERN LIGHT AFFAIRS.

The Directors Have No Present Intention of Levying Assessment.

Some of the directors of the Northern Light Mining company were seen yesterday and asked whether the intimation passed around Saturday that another assessment would be levied today had any foundation in fact, and they all declared that nothing of the kind was contemplated, at least for the present. And they felt quite sure that the season would be gone through without another call on the shareholders being made.

The mine is reported to be in first-rate condition, and if it has not already happened, connections will be made at a new point during the next day or two with one of the best mill.

(Continued from page 1.)

factory and increasing growth. The amount of our exports for the year 1809 over those of the exceptionally prosperous year 1899 was about half a million dollars for every day of the year and these sums have gone into the homes and enterprises of the exceptionally prosperous year 1899 was about half a million dollars for every day of the year and these sums have gone into the homes and enterprises of the exceptionally prosperous year 1899 was about half a million dollars for every day of the year and these sums have gone into the homes and enterprises of the exceptionally prosperous year 1899 was about half a million dollars for every day of the year and these sums have gone into the homes and enterprises of the exceptionally prosperous year 1899 was about half a million dollars for every day of the year and these sums have gone into the homes and enterprises of the exceptionally prosperous year 1899 was about half a million dollars for except day of the year and these sums have gone into the homes and enterprises of the exceptionally prosperous year 1899 was about half a million dollars for except day of the year and these sums have gone into the homes and enterprises of the exceptionally prosperous year 1899 was about half a m

tems of increase in the public expenses of 1900 over 1899 are for pensions and interest on the public debt. For 1899 we expended for pensions \$133,394,929, and for the fiscal year 1900 our payments on this account amounted to \$140,877,316. The net increase of interest on the public debt of 1900 over 1899 required by the way loap was \$262. terest on the public debt of 1900 over 1899 required by the war loan was \$263, 408.25. While congress authorized the government to make a war loan of \$400,000,000 at the beginning of the war with Spain, only \$200,000,000 of bonds were issued, bearing 3 per cent interest, which were promptly and patriotically taken by our citizens.

clined to accept the intervention of any

"Ninety-one per cent of our exports and imports are now carried by foreign ships. For ocean transportation we pay annually to foreign ship owners over \$165,000,000. We ought to own ers over \$165,000,000. We ought to own the ships for our carrying trade with the world, and we ought to build them in American shipyards and man them with American sailors. Our American citizens should receive the transportation charges now paid to foreigners. I have called the attention of congress to this subject in my several annual messages. In that of Dec. 6, 1897, I

'Most desirable from every stand-"Most desirable from every stand-point of national interest and patriot-ism is the effort to extend our foreign commerce. To this end our merchant marine should be improved and enlarg-ed. We should do our full share of the carrying trade of the world. We do not do it now. We should be the laggard

"In my message of Dec. 5, 1899, I said: stake company, Park City, came down from camp last night.

James D. Murdoch, for many years past master mechanic and chief engineers for the Ontario company, will leave Park City and make his home in Salt Lake this week.

Challis Messengent The distribution of the Home-stake company, will leave Park City and make his home in Salt Lake this week.

the promises of continued prospering ship building are abundant. A vanced legislation for the protection of our seamen has been enacted. Occast trade under regulations wise framed at the beginning of the government and since shows results for the seament of the seament of the seament. ment and since shows results for the past fiscal year unequalled in our records or those of any power. We shall fail to realize our opportunities, how-ever, if we complacently regard only matters at home and blind ourselves to the necessity of securing our share in the valuable carrying trade of the world."

'I now reiterate these views.

Declares For Isthmian Canal. "A subject of immediate importance to our country is the completion of a great waterway of commerce between the Atlantic and Pacific. The construction of a maritime canal is now struction of a martitime canal is now more than ever indispensable to that intimate and ready communication between our eastern and western seaports demanded by the annexation of the Hawaiian islands and the expansion of our influence and trade in the

"Our national policy more impera-tively than ever calls for its comple-tion and control by this government, and it is believed that the next session and it is believed that the lext session of congress, after receiving the full re-port of the commission appointed un-der the act approved March 3, 1899, will make provisions for the sure accom-plishment of this great work.

Calls Trusts Conspiracies. "Combinations of capital which con-trol the market in commodities neces-

+++++++++++++++ +APOLOGY FOR COURSE IN PORTO RICO

While they (the Porto Ricans)
do not have instant free commercial intercourse with the United
States, congress complied with my
recommendation by removing on
the first day of May last, 85 per
cent of the duties and providing
for the removal of the remaining
15 per cent on the first of March,
1902, or earlier, if the legislature
of Porto Rico shall provide local
revenues for the expenses of conducting the government.
"During this intermediate period
Porto Rican products coming into the United States pay the tariff
of 15 per cent of the rates under
the Dingley act and our goods
going to Porto Rico pay a like
rate. The duties thus paid and
collected, both in Porto Rico and
the United States are paid to the
government of Porto Rico, and no
part thereof is taken by the national government.

"All of the duties from Nov. 1,

Cape None yesterday, having left on A. S. A. S.

"The best service which can be rendered to labor is to afford it an opportunity for steady and remunerative employment and give it every encouragement for advancement. The policy that subserves this end is the true American policy. The past three years have been more satisfactory to American workingment than many preced.

"The American people are profoundly grateful to the soldiers, sailors and marines who have in every time of conflict fought their country's battles and defended its honor. The survivors and the widows and orphans of those who have are furthy entitled to rewho have, are justly entitled to re-ceive the just and considerate care of the nation. Few are now left of those who fought in the Mexican war, and while many of the veterans of the civil war are still spared to us, their numbers are rapidly diminishing and infirmity is increasing their dependence. These, with the soldiers of the Spanish war, will not be neglected by their grateful countrymen. The pentheir grateful countrymen. The pen-sion laws have been liberal. They should be justly administered, and will Preference should be given to the soldiers, sailors and marines, their widows and orphans, with respect to employment in the public service.

Says Cuba Has Been Helped.

"We have been in possession of Cuba since Jan. 1, 1900. We have restored order, establish domestic tranquility. We have fed the starving, clothed the naked and ministered to the sick. We have improved the sentence ordition. no longer.'

"In my message of Dec. 5, 1888, said:

"Our national development will be one-sided and unsatisfactory so long as the remarkable growth of our inland industries remains unaccompanied by progress on the seas. There is no lack of constitutional authority for legislation which shall give to the country time strength commensurate with maritime strength commensurate with the strength commensur been reduced from 43,000 soldiers to jess than 6,000. An election has been ordered to be held on the 15th of September, under a fair election law already tried in the municipal elections, to choose members of a constitutional convention, and the convention, by the same order, is to assemble on the first Monday of November to frame a constitution upon which an independent government for the island will rest. All this is a long step in the fulfillment of our sacred guarantees to the people of Cuba.

inhabitants of Louisiana under Jefferson.

'A district court of the United States for Portq Rico has been established and local courts have been inaugurated, all of which are in operation. The generation of which are in operation. The generation of which are in operations of the Portq Ricans accords with the most liberal thought of our own country and encourages the best aspirations of the people of the island. While they do not have instant free commercial intercourse with the United States, congress complied with my recommendation by removing on the first day of May last, 85 per cent of the duties and providing for the re-

moval of the remaining 15 per cent on the first of March, 1902, or earlier if the legislature of Porto Rico shall provide local revenues for the expenses of conducting the government. During this intermediate period Porto Rican products coming into the Unite States pay the tariff of 15 per cent of the rates under the Dingley act and our goods going to Porto Rico pay a like rate. The duties thus paid and collected both in Porto Rico and the United States are paid to the government of Porto Rico and no part thereof is taken by the national government. All of the duties from Nov. 1, 1898, to June 30, 1906, aggregating the sum of \$2,250,523.21, paid at the customs houses in the United States upon Porto Rican products, under the laws existing prior to the above restricted. in the United States upon Porto Rican products, under the laws existing prior to the above mentioned act of congress, have gone into the treasury of Porto Rico to relieve the destitute and for schools and other public purposes. In addition to this we have expended for relief, education and improvement of roads, the sum of \$1,513,084.95. The United States military force in the island has been reduced from 11,000 to 1.500 and native Porto Ricans constitute for the most part the local constabulary. Under the new law and the inauguration of the civil government there has been a gratifying revival of business. The manufactures of Porto Rico are developing; her imports are increasing; her tariff is yielding increased returns; her fields are being cultivated; free schools are being established. Notwithstanding the many embarrassments incidental to a change of national conditions, she is rapidly showing the good effects of her new relations to this nation.

Reviews Philippine History.

gress declared that a state of war existed between Spain and the United States. On May 1, 1898, Admiral Dewey destroyed the Spanish fleet in Manila bay. On May 19, 1898, Major General Merritt, U. S. A., was placed in command of the military expedition to Manila and directed among other things, to 'publish a proclamation declaring that we come not to make war upon the people of the Philippines nor upon any part or faction among them, upon the people of the Philippines nor upon any part or faction among them, but to protect them in their homes, in their employments, in their personal and religious rights. All persons who either by active aid or by honest submission, co-operate with the United States in its efforts to give effect to this beneficent purpose, will receive the reward of its support and protection.'

"On July 3, 1898, the Spanish fleet in attempting to escape from Santiago harbor, was destroyed by the American fleet, and on July 18, 1898, the Spanish garrison in the city of Santiago surrendered to the commander of the American forces.

Peace Commission Named.

office and correspondences.

The receive current for the new marketer. The receive current for the new marketer for the new marketer. The receive current for the new marketer for the new marketer. The receive current for the new marketer for the new marketer for the new marketer. The receive current for the new marketer for the new marketer for the new marketer. The receive current for the new marketer for the new marketer for the new marketer. The receive current for the new marketer for the new marketer for the new marketer for the new marketer. The receive for the new marketer for the ne

Without any original thought of complete or even partial acquisition, the presence and success of our arms at Manila imposes upon us obligations which we cannot disregard. The market of events rules and complete the com which we cannot disregard. The mark of events rules and overrules human action. Avowing unreservedly the pur-pose which has animated all our ef-

Instructs the Commission. "On Oct. 28, 1898, while the peace commission was continuing its nego-tiations in Paris the following addi-

"it is imperative upon us that as victors we should be governed only by motives which will exalt our nation. victors we should be governed by motives which will exalt our na Territorial expansion should be Territorial expansion should be by motives which will exalt our nation. Territorial expansion should be our least concern; that we shall not shirk the moral obligations of our victory is of the greatest. It is undisputed that Spain's authority is permanently destroyed in every part of the Philippines. To leave any part in her feeble control now would increase our difficulties and be opposed to the interest of humanity. * * * Nor can we Spain's authority is permanently de-stroyed in every part of the Philip-pines. To leave any part in her feeble control now would increase our dif-ficulties and be opposed to the inter-est of humanity. * * Nor can we

Cuba.

Apologizes For Porto Rican Course.

"We hold Porto Rico by the same
"We hold Porto Rico by the same serious complications—administrative Apologizes For Porto Rican Course.

"We hold Porto Rico by the same title as the Philippines. The treaty of peace which ceded us the one conveyed to us the other. Congress has given to this island a government in which the inhabitants participate, elect their own legislature, enact their own local laws, provide their own system of taxation and in these respects have the same power and privileges enjoyed by other territories belonging to the United States, and a much larger measure of self government than was given to the inhabitants of Louisiana under Jefferson.

"A district court of the United States for Porto Rico has been established and local evidence of the archival pelago. Greater difficulties and more serious complications—administrative serious complications—administrative serious complications—administrative serious complications—administrative serious complications—administrative serious complications—administrative and more serious complications—administrative serious complication and

tify ourselves in such a course, or could we permit their barter to some other power? Willing or not, we have the responsibility of duty which we cannot believe any division of the archipelago can bring us anything but embarrassment in the future. The trade and commercial side, as well as the indemnitz for the cost of war, are questions we might yield. They might be waived or compromised, but the questions of duty and humanity appeal to the president so strongly that he can find no appropriate answer but the one has here marked out.'

Treaty Cedes Philippines.

"The treaty of peace was concluded on Dec. 10, 1898. By its terms the archipelago, known as the Philippine islands, was ceded by Spain to the United States. It was also provided that the "Civil rights and political status of the native inhabitants of the territories here be ceded to the United States shall be determined by the congress.' Eleven days thereafter, on Dec. 21, the following direction was given to the commander of the United States is enjoined to make known to the inhabitants of the Philippines: " * " The military commander of the United States is enjoined to make known to the inhabitants of the Philippines; " * " The military commander of the United States is enjoined to make known to the inhabitants of the Philippines; the former political relations of the Philippine islands that in succeeding to the sovereignty of Spain, in severing the former political relations of the inhabitants, and in establishing a new political power, the authority of the United States is to be expected for the securing of persons and the recommander of commission reported, among other the most thorough study of the peoples of the archipelago, the peoples of the archipelago. "Their lack of education and political state of them in spite of their mental gifts and domestic virtues to undertake the archipelago at the present time. The most thorough study of the peoples of the archipelago, the peoples of the archipelago. The peoples of the archipelago. The peoples of the Philippines: " * * The military commander of the United States is enjoined to make known to the inhabitants of the Philippine islands that in succeeding to the sovereignty of Spain, in severing the former political relations of the inhabitants, and in establishing a new political power, the authority of the United States is to be exerted for the securing of persons and property of the 'people of the island, and for the confirmation of all their previous rights and relations. It will be the duty of the commander of the forces of occupation to announce and proclaim in the most public manner that we come not as invaders or conquerors, but as friends, to protect the natives in their homes, in their employment and in their personal and religious rights.'

Schurmann Commission Named.

"In order to facilitate the most humane, pacific and effective extension of authority throughout these islands and to secure, with the least possible delay, the benefits of a wise and generous protection of life and property to the inhabitants I appointed in Jan-

Schurmann Commission Named.

"In order to facilitate the most humane, pacific and effective extension of authority throughout these islands and to secure, with the least possible delay, the benefits of a wise and generous protection of life and property to the inhabitants I appointed in January, 1899, a commission consisting of Hon. Jacob Gould Schurmann of New York, Admiral George Dewey, U. S. N., Charles Denby of Indiana, Professor Dean C. Worcester of Michigan and Maior General Elwell S. Otis, U. S. A. Their instructions contained the following:

"In the performance of this duty the commissioners are enjoined to meet at the earliest possible day in the city of Manila and to announce by a public proclamation their presence and the mission intrusted to them, carefully setting forth that, while the military government already proclaimed is to be least degree of supervision and comprehensive report was submitted to congress.

"In March, 1900, believing that the insurrection was practically ended and earnestly desiring to promote the establishment of a stable government in the archipelago, I appointed the following civil commission: Hon. William Taft, Ohio; Professor Dean C. Worcester of Michigan, Hon Luke I. Wright of Tennessee, Henry C. Ide of Vermont and Hon. Bernard Moses of California, My instructions to them contained the following.

"You (the secretary of war) will instruct the commission * * * to devote their attention in the first instruct the commission by the city of Manila and to announce by a public proclamation their presence and the mission intrusted to them, carefully setting forth that, while the military government already proclaimed is to be

mend such executive action as may from time to time seem to them wise and useful.

"The commissioners are hereby au-

settlement as it was just and humane in its original action.

"Our aim in the adjustment of peace should be directed to lasting results and to the achievement of the common good under the demands of civilization, rather than to ambitious designs."

"Without any original thought he of the community of the common whom they may believe the signs."

"Without any original thought he of the community of the common whom they may believe the signs." thorized to confer authoritatively with any persons resident in the islands from whom they may believe themselves able to derive information or suggestions valuable for the purposes of their commission or whom they may choose to employ as agents, as may be necessary for this purpose. * * It is my desire that in all their relations with the inhabitants of the islands the commissioners exercise due respect for commissioners exercise due respect for all the ideals, customs and institutions of the tribes which compose the populafort and still solicitous to adhere to tion, emphasizing upon all occasions it, we cannot be unmindful that without any desire or design on our part, the war has brought us new duties and responsibilities which we must meet and discharge as becomes a great nation on whose growth and career from the beginning the ruler of nations has plainly written the high command and pledge of civilization.

Instructs the occasional the iust and beneficent intentions of the government of the United States. It is also my wish and expectation that the commissioners may be received in amanner due to the honored representatives of the American government, duly commissioned on account of their knowledge, skill and integrity as bearers of good will, the protection and the ers of good will, the protection and the richest blessings of a liberating rather

than a conquering nation. Treaty Is Ratified. "On the 6th of February, 1899, the treaty was ratified by the senate of the United States, and the congress imme-diately appropriated \$20,000,000 to carry

directed that general plan of government might be offered them which they could accept. So great was the satisfaction of the in-surgent commissioners with the form of government proposed by the Ameri-can commissioners that the latter sub-mitted the proposed scheme to me for can commissioners that the latter sub-mitted the proposed scheme to me for approval, and my action thereon is shown by the cable message following: shown by the cable message following:
"'May 5, 1899.—Schurmann, Manila:
Yours of the 4th received. You are authorized to propose that under the military power of the president, pending action of congress, government of the Philippine islands shall consist of a governor general appointed by the president; cabinet appointed by the governor general, a general advisory council elected by the people; the qualifications of electors to be carefully considered and determined, and the governor general to have absolute veto. considered and determined, and the governor general to have absolute veto. Judiciary strong and independent, principal judges appointed by the president. The cabinet and judges to be chosen from natives or Americans, or both, having regard to fitness. The president earnestly designs the consequences of the control of th

IMPORTANCE OF

SILVER AS AN ISSUE

by, the first Tagalog representative favorable to the plan of the commission, it appears that he was, by military or der of the insurgent leaders, stripped of his shoulder straps, dismissed from the army and sentenced to twelve years' imprisonment.

Views of Commission.

"It will be noted that the demand is for immediate restoration to the free coinage of sliver at 16
to 1. If another issue is paramount, this is immediate. It will
admit of no delay and will suffer to no postponement. " " It is not possible that these parties to would treat the doctrine of 16 to 1. The immediate realization of the immediate realization of the immediate realization of the which is demanded by their several platforms, as void and inoperative in the event that they should be clothed with power. The should be clothed with power to the imperative business of those opposed to this financial heresy to prevent the triumph of the parties the prevent the pr imperative business of those op
posed to this financial heresy to
prevent the triumph of the parties
whose union is only assured by
adherence to the silver issue."
From McKinley's letter of acceptance.

tify ourselves in such a course, or could
we permit their barter to some other
power? Willing or not, we have the
responsibility of duty which we cannot
believe any division of the archipelago
the Philippines may be, there is no
tourse open to us now except the proscutter of the war until the insurgents
ecution of the war until the insurgents
ear reduced to submission. The commission is of the opinion that there has
been no time since the destruction of
the Spanish squadron by Admiral
Dewey, when it was impossible to
withdraw our forces from the islands,
either with honor to ourselves or with
safety to the inhabitants.'

"After the most thorough study of
the peoples of the archipelago, the
commission reported, among other
things:

affairs to the fullest extent of which they are canable and subject to the least degree of supervision and control which a careful study of their capacities and observation of the workings of native control shall be consistent with the maintenance of law, order and loyalty. * * * Whenever the commission is of the opinion that the condition of affairs in the islands is such that the administration may safely be transferred from military to civil control they will report that conclusion to you (the secretary of war), with their recommendations as to the form of central government to be established for the purpose of taking over the control. * * *

over the control. ** *

"Beginning with the 1st day of February. 1900, the authority to exercise, subject to my approval, through the secretary of war, that part of the power of government in the Philippine islands which is of a legislative nature is to be transferred from the military governor to this commission, to be thereafter evereised by them in the place and stead of the military governor, under such rules and regulations as you (the secretary of war) shall prescribe, until the establishment of the stablishment of the secretary of the of civil central government of the islands contemplated in the last foregoing paragraph or until congress shall otherwise provide. Exercise of this legislative authority will include the making of rules or orders having the effect of law, for the raising of revenue by taxes, customs duties and imposts: posts: the appropriation and expendi-ture of the public funds of the islands the establishment of an educationa system throughout the islands: the essystem throughout the islands; the establishment of a system to secure an efficient civil service; the organization and establishment of courts; the organization and establishment of municipal and departmental governments, and all other matters of a civil nature for which the military is a civil nature. and all other matters of a civil nature for which the military governor is now competent to provide by rules or orders of a legislative character. The commission will also have power during the same period to appoint to office such officers under the judicial educational and civil service systems and in the municipal and departmental governments as shall be reverted.

governments as shall be provided Rules to Be Observed. "Until congress shall take action, I

"'Upon every division and branch of the government of the Philippines must be imposed these inviolable rules: "That no person shall be deprived or life, liberty, or property without due process of law; that private property shall not be taken for public use without just compensation; that in all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him, to have compulsations. fronted with the witnesses against him, to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor and to have assistance of counsel for his defense; that excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishment inflicted; that no person shall be put twice in jeopardy for the same offense or be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself; that the right to secure against unreasonable searches and seizures shall not be violated; that neither slavery nor involuntary servitude shall exist except as a punishment for crime; that no bill of attainder or ex post facto law shall be passed; that no law shall be passed abridging the freedom of speech or of the press, or the rights of the people to peaceably assemble and petition the government for a redress of grievances; that no law shall be made reto peaceably assemble and petition the government for a redress of grievances: that no law shall be made respecting the establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, and that the free exercise and enjoyment of religious profession and worship without discrimination or preference shall forever be allowed. * **